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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST



Fifty-First Year

NOVEMBER, 1946

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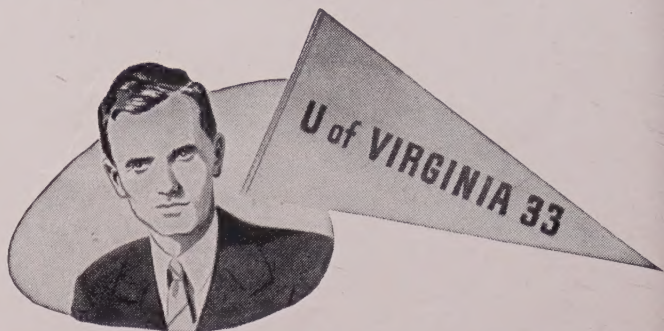
Campus to

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ATOM SPECIALIST

The Story of

HERB POLLOCK



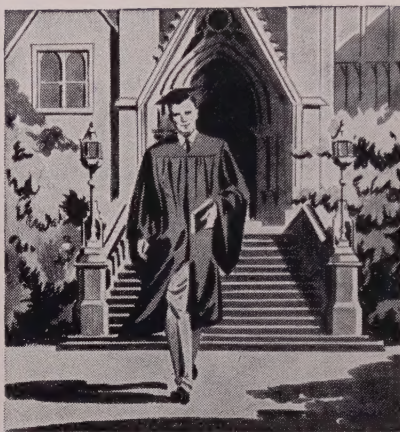
IN 1937, after receiving his doctor's degree as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, Herbert C. Pollock came to work in the General Electric Research Laboratory. He knew that at G.E. he would find facilities, opportunity and encouragement to continue his fundamental research into the secrets of the atom.

This was important to Herb. As a senior at the U. of Virginia in 1933, he had studied methods of concentrating isotopes. His doctor's thesis at Oxford was on isotope separation.

When war approached in 1939, isotopes—specifically the uranium isotope 235—became the subject of feverish study, as men sought to exploit the atom's enormous energies. Herb put aside his research into pure science. Working with another G-E scientist, Dr. K. H. Kingdon, he succeeded in preparing a sample of U-235 which was used to confirm the fact that it was this isotope which fissioned under slow neutron bombardment. Later he joined Dr. E. O. Lawrence's Manhattan Project group which was at work on the atomic bomb.

With the Research Laboratory again today, Herb has resumed the fundamental research he began at Virginia and Oxford. Using such complex electronic "tools" as the G-E betatron, he studies the atom that man may have, not bombs, but new sources of power, new weapons against disease, new truths about the physical world.

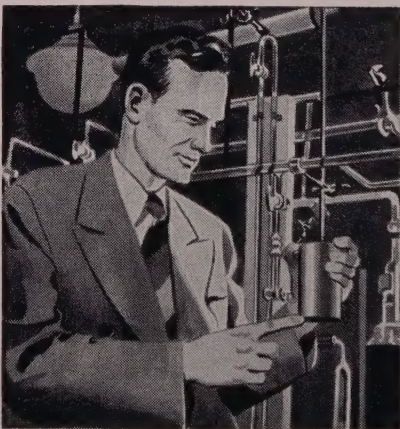
Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric is the largest employer of college engineering graduates.



A Rhodes Scholar, Herb went from the U. of Virginia to Oxford, where he specialized in the study of isotope separation.



Using a specially built mass spectrometer in the G-E Research Laboratory, he isolated an early sample of U-235.



Herb's war assignment: methods for separating uranium for the Manhattan Project, from which came the atomic bomb. Earlier, he helped develop anti-submarine equipment.



Today, back in the Research Laboratory, he uses such "atom smashers" as the 100-million-volt betatron, which is throwing new light on nuclear physics.

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

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EDITORIAL . . .

President Truman's recent address announcing discontinuance of price controls on meat seemed, on the whole, to be a straightforward, clear statement of the present situation, and events leading up to the final muddle of the meat shortage. There is, however, one statement in his speech with which we, at the risk of being called partisans, feel it necessary to disagree.

By inference, Mr. Truman said the American farmers, "in order to further fatten their profits, are endangering the health of our people by holding back vital foods which are now ready for market and for which the American people are clamoring."

We do not believe feeders were endeavoring to "fatten their purses" but that they were following an economic pattern laid out for them by the fluctuations of the Office of Price Controls.

When price controls were lifted in July it was a natural movement for anyone with finished stock in his yards (and, it is to be deplored, for some with stock not so finished) to sell while the price was up. This movement was stimulated by the prospect of an almost certain reduction of prices in the near future. This tendency was increased even more by the strangely convenient lapse of several days between announcement of new ceilings on meat, and effective date of the ceilings. Thus through the months of July and August, feed lots were depleted of large numbers of cattle and hogs that would normally have been marketed over a more widely dispersed period.

There was some livestock still in feed lots when ceilings were again placed on meat. Now the movement swings in the opposite direction—to hold and wait for higher prices. Now, if a normal profit had been followed by the new ceilings, this tendency would not have been so widespread. But the fact was that with no ceilings on corn, the ratio of corn prices compared to hog and cattle prices was very disadvantageous to the feeder.

As pointed out by a recent issue of the *Champaign News-Gazette*, it takes approximately 16 bushels of corn to produce 200 pounds of pork. Corn, with no price ceiling whatsoever, has remained close to the \$2.00 point throughout the late summer and early fall. A simple calculation will quickly show that it was necessary for the farmer to feed \$32.00 worth of corn in order to get \$32.50 worth of pork at the ceiling price of \$16.25. When the normal costs of production: protein supplement, vaccination, overhead, etc. were added to the cost of corn the farmer found he was operating his business at a loss. The same method of calculation will show approximately the same results for the cattle feeder. Cattle fattened on \$2.00 corn could not be marketed at ceiling prices without a net loss for the feeders, unless the feeder cattle were purchased at a price considerably under fat cattle ceilings.

With ceiling prices of necessary commodities being removed or raised on every side, it was not pleasant for the livestock feeders to realize that they alone had been restricted to operating at cost or even at a loss.

They naturally refrained from shipping their livestock immediately hoping that eventually the ceiling would be raised enough to allow them at least a fair profit.

The withholding of livestock from the markets, far from being an organized, monopolistic effort by American farmers, was a natural reaction of the mass of individual enterprises to keep their business solvent in the midst of a series of artificial economic disturbances.

OUR COVER—The winner! Iris Dahlstrom, freshman in home economics, carried away top honors at All Ag Field day and was crowned queen of the event. Here she is going into action in rolling pin throwing contest.

Address all mail to *Illinois Agriculturist*, Champaign, Illinois

ALLERTON ESTATE PRESENTED

By Royce Hinton and Julia Stahl

One of the most outstanding gifts presented to the University of Illinois in recent years is a beautiful 6,000 acre estate near Monticello, "The Farms," donated by its owner, Robert Allerton.

"The Farms" have been divided into three sections, each having a different aim. One portion consisting of approximately 1,500 acres is to be used by the University for research and educational purposes and will be known as "Robert Allerton Park." Another area of approximately 300 acres has been designated as the site for the Illinois 4-H Memorial Camp. The remaining 4,500 acres of excellent farm land is to be used as a source of income for maintenance and development of the park area.

Increased University Facilities

By his generous gift, Mr. Allerton has greatly increased the facilities of the University for both educational and research purposes in many fields. For the College of Agriculture the park area offers excellent opportunities for long time forestry projects and teaching programs. A coordinated research program in entomology, zoology, botany, forestry and other fields is likewise possible.

From the standpoint of the College of Fine and Applied Arts, the estate will serve as a demonstration of a relationship between architecture and landscaping. It offers many possibilities to students of painting and free hand drawing, and it is expected that sketching expeditions may be organized.

Park to be Open to Public

Upon completion the Robert Allerton Park will be opened to the public. Included in the park area is a 40-room mansion which will be used for general University purposes, and therefore will not be open to the public.

When the park is opened, the public will see far-reaching meadows of blue grass sod untouched by plows for 20 years. There are miles of woods and shrubbery that have been growing naturally for almost 50 years. Hundreds of evergreens border cool avenues of private and public roads throughout the estate.

Series of Formal Gardens

Mr. Allerton has collected statuary, bronzes, and other objects of art which he has installed in a series of seven formal gardens. These gardens, which are masterpieces of careful planning and care, extend more than one-half mile north and south from the mansion. Paths of crushed rock wind through



The beautiful English Georgian style mansion on the Robert Allerton estate is to be maintained at University expense and used for general University purposes. Construction of the mansion was started in 1899 and was then occupied in 1900. The lake in the foreground is fed by a spring and empties in the Sangamon river.

the gardens and extend in straight lines between walls and trees.

In making the gift, Mr. Allerton allocated approximately 300 acres of the estate for the proposed State 4-H Memorial Camp. This area has been deeded outright to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. Geographically located in the center of the state, the site for the memorial camp is readily adaptable for camping purposes. The tract of land consists of grounds that are variously cultivated, heavily wooded, rolling and level.

Gardens on Estate

Adjoining the camp are beautifully landscaped gardens—the gardens which were formerly part of the Allerton private estate. A cultural atmosphere is created by the masterpieces of statuary such as Carl Milles' Sun Singer and Bourdelle's Death of the Last Centaur.

Farms to Operate

The remaining acres of land included in the gifts are comprised of eight farms with a total acreage of approximately 4,500 acres. Primarily, these farms will be used as a source of income for maintenance and development of the park. No changes are contemplated in operators or the plan of operation. Professor J. B. Andrews of the College of Agriculture is over-seeing the farming operations.

The farms, all of which lie within Piatt county, have produced grain yields among the best in the state of Illinois. They are set up in large units, and exceptional care has been taken in the management of the farms.

Previously, the University owned 4,678 acres of land of which 445 acres are included on our campus here at Champaign and Urbana. This gift has more than doubled the land holdings of the University.

Four-H Memorial Camp

The Illinois 4-H boys and girls have a campaign under way for the erection of a state 4-H camp to serve as a memorial to honor all fellow members who have served and sacrificed in World War II and to implement a planned educational, recreational, and health program for Illinois youth.

The camp received a new stimulus when Mr. Robert Allerton designated a portion of his 6,000-acre Piatt county estate which was given to the University of Illinois, as the site for the proposed state camp. This area has been deeded outright to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and consists of approximately 300 acres of

to the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

wooded and plains land readily adaptable for the erection of a youth camp.

Site Near Monticello

The camp site is located five miles from Monticello, Illinois, and has an area of flat wooded land suitable for cabin sites and for administration units. There is also a large cleared area with ample room for all types of sports—softball, baseball, volleyball, and tennis.

The 4-H Extension Service, in acceptance of Mr. Allerton's generous gift, presented him with a plaque showing their appreciation.

Committees Appointed

A committee consisting of Miss Mary McKee, associate in girls' 4-H Club work, chairman; Mrs. Esther Thor, Champaign county home adviser; and Mr. W. F. Coolidge, Livingston county farm adviser, has been selected to supervise the collection of money and the formulation of the plans for the development of the camp.

H. W. Gilbert, assistant professor of landscape gardening, has been assigned to direct the planning and development of the camp. He has been relieved of regular duties for the present in order that he may spend full time at this task. Representatives from the agricultural engineering, forestry, and other interested departments of the various colleges of the university will assist Mr. Gilbert in this project.

Limited Use In 1948

Miss McKee states that preliminary plans call for the development of a lake; construction of inter-roads, cabins, dining halls, and recreational facilities; and the cultivation and improvement of natural plantings. It is expected that the dam for the lake, the related drainage and sewage disposal, the dining hall, temporary housing and sufficient recreational equipment will be completed to accommodate a limited number of campers in the summer of 1948.

The finished camp will have facilities for 500 summer campers and year around accommodations for 150. An airplane landing field, permanent cabins, and a swimming pool will also be part of the finished project.

The state camp for 4-H youth, Rural Youth, and other extension groups is not a new idea; there are 13 such camps in the country. The committee has visited camp areas in West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio, collecting practical information to aid them in planning the local camp.

Youth Tackle Goal

The idea for a state memorial 4-H camp was initiated by 4-H Club members. The state goal was set at \$100,000



Shown above is Mr. Allerton, donor of the 4-H Memorial camp, receiving the 4-H Plaque from Dr. W. E. Carroll, acting Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. The plaque was furnished by the 4-H Club Division of Extension Service. The ceremony took place in the "Hobby Horse Barn," the only building in the camp site at present, which is of Cape Cod design.

which is to be collected by January 1947. At the present time, Miss McKee reports that \$25,000 has been turned in and states there is no way of estimating the amount still in the hands of local club treasurers who are trying to reach their own goals.

Worthy of note is the tremendous energy and youthful enthusiasm being expended by the club members in the acquisition of money for their camp. They have staged minstrel shows, pie and ice cream socials, scrap drives and many other unique stunts. In one instance, 15 members contributed \$20 to the campaign by selling fishing worms at five cents a dozen—a total of 48,000 worms were collected and sold.

With so many active and enthusiastic members, the plans for the state youth camp are proceeding swiftly and the camp shows promise of being the best in the country.

Four-H Achievement Week

With the fall season comes the end of another year of 4-H work in Illinois—work which will be in review during National 4-H Achievement Week, November 2-10.

Highlighting the year's achievements are the ten guideposts for building and maintaining world peace. They pointed the way to many worthwhile and serviceable projects carried out during the year by young people. One of the major projects was the drive to aid famine relief. Throughout the country approximately 150,000 acres of garden products were harvested, 33 million quarts of food were canned, and 10 million pounds were stored or frozen. Four-H members helped to fight famine and to lay the foundation for a better peace in many other ways, too.

November 2-10 is their week. This is their time to shine—4-H leaders, extension workers, business men, and various farm groups will be helping them celebrate the close of another successful year.

For further pictures of Allerton Estate, please see page 15

ALL AG FIELD DAY

By Rose Ellen Disbrow and Don Duvick

A pie-eating king and a milkmaid queen reigned over a lighthearted throng of enthusiastic Ag students at the annual All-Ag Field Day, sponsored by the Home Ec and Ag Clubs, on October 9 in the south quadrangle. Four hundred students, all out for an evening laden with laughter, fun, and a general good time, joined in the lively games, singing, eating, and dancing. Hubert Wetzel did a masterful job of "emceeding" through the entire evening, from 4 until 10 p. m.

Biggest surprise of the evening was provided by the freshmen when they carried away top honors in inter-class competition. The senior class proved its advanced years weren't too great a handicap by capturing second place; sophomores and juniors were both spared the ignominy of fourth place by tying for third.

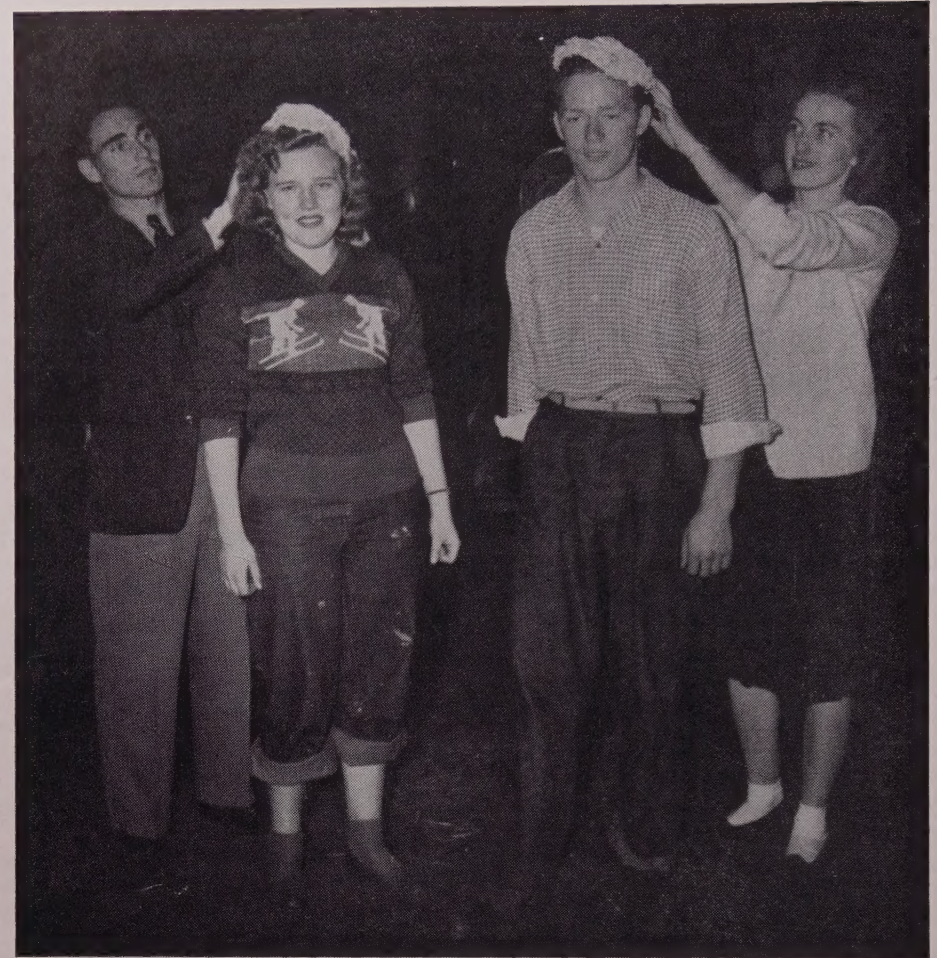
Interclass Contests

Softball games opened the series of interclass contests. The seniors won the final softball game. During the playing an umpire was injured.

The fellows weren't the only ones who played ball. The mighty seniors gave the struggling underclassmen a terrific wallop in the girls' softball game. Elmer Roberts, professor of Animal Genetics, was a marvelous umpire, and received advice from knowing male spectators. Along with his job of umpiring, Mr. Roberts also assisted the catcher when an occasional fast ball caught her napping.

Tug-of-War

Ball games over, the crowd gathered to watch the men in a tug-of-war. Here the brawn of the sophomores made them an easy victor over the light freshman



Iris Dahlstrom and Lex Xanders received their crowns as Queen and King of the Ag Campus for All Ag Field Day with Hubert Wetzel and Jean Dierkes officiating the coronation.

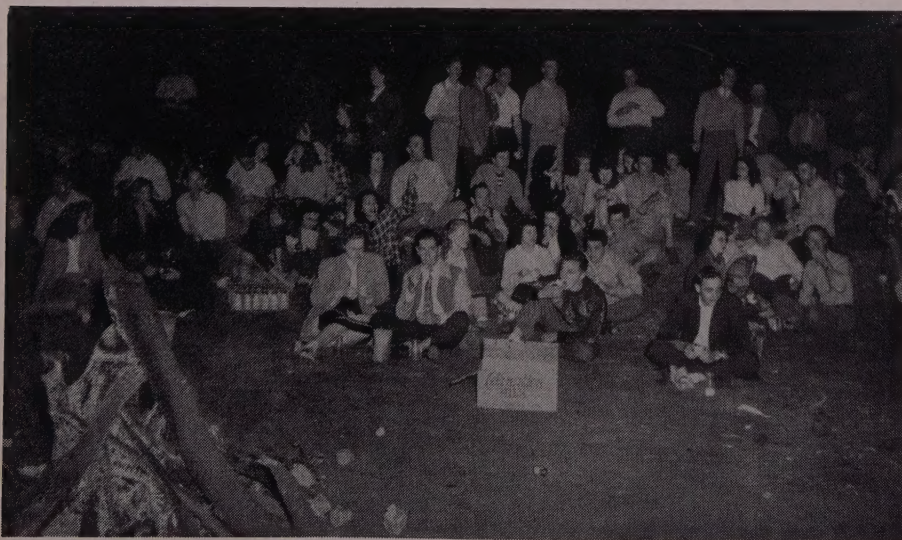
team, and eventually carried them to victory in a bitterly contested struggle with the seniors.

It is said that Iris Dahlstrom doesn't want it known that she won the rolling-pin throwing contest; however, we feel that fellows should be warned she can pitch a rolling pin 80 feet—and accurately! Iris, a freshman, heaved the "husband tamer" 10 feet farther than any of the other girls in the rolling-pin contest. Terrific curves thrown by some of the girls nearly brained innocent male bystanders before their time.

Horseshoe Pitching

That good old farm sport, horseshoe pitching, attracted several of the fellows, but due to the leisureliness of this sport, darkness came before seniors and sophomores could play off the final game.

The sack race and the three-legged race were more notable for ludicrousness than speed. The crowd howled as the boys floundered in their gunny sacks, with winner Paul Ferree bounding triumphantly across the finish line, only to trip and bury his nose in the dirt the next moment. Sister and brother



Students singing and eating around the camp fire at All Ag Field Day



Paul Fredericks, with able support of Jean Dierkes, demonstrates winning form drinking pop through a nipple. Right: A milkmaid, a milk pail, and a Holstein equal hilarity at the All Ag Field Day.

Ruth and Pascal Allen cooperated to win the three-legged race. In contrast to them, some of the couples evidently lacked coordination.

It was a mad scramble and a tough fight to the end, but Don Davis and Oren Miles, freshmen, not only survived the rough wheelbarrow race, but came through smiling and victorious. Fourteen confident contestants entered the race, but a number of speeding "wheelbarrows" upset along the way.

Pig Sacking

Putting the pig in the sack looked like a bad deal for the "pig." Two fellows tackled a third, the "pig," and attempted to force his feet into a sack. Merrill McAllister showed what it takes to be a winning pig, when he fought off his would-be captors for the duration of the time limit.

Paul Fredericks seemed right at home in the pop drinking contest, sucking away at the nipple on his bottle with a skill and enjoyment that must have been developed through years of practice. It was difficult to determine how the contortions he went through aided in speedy emptying of the bottle, but evidently they must have been of some use, for the judges concluded that he outdrank all other contestants. Paul said, however, that a major portion of the credit should go to his partner, Jean Dierkes, who held the bottle at just the right angle.

Sack Lunch

After this contest was finished, a tired and very hungry group proceeded to the adjoining Ag Engineering grounds where a sack lunch of cheese sandwiches, doughnuts, apples, milk, and ice cream was served. While seated on the ground around two cheerful campfires, everyone joined in the singing of old favorites, under the splendid guidance

of Songleader Martha Carlyle. A balmy evening, full moon, and flickering campfires created an atmosphere of nocturnal beauty.

After the singing, the crowd moved on to the Stock Pavilion, for the last events of the evening.

"Oh, Johnny—food!" This was Mrs. Ralph Johnson's prize winning call in the amusing husband calling contest. With her cry of "Harold, Harold, come home!" Mrs. Hill shared honors with Mrs. Johnson. Other able contestants were Doris Klinefelter, Dorothy Price, and Mrs. Chuck Finley. Spectators wondered, however, how the calls of these girls would ever reach husbands out in the cornfield.

Milkmaid Contest

Eight ambitious milkmaids perched themselves on milk stools beside eight leery Holsteins in the hilarious milk-

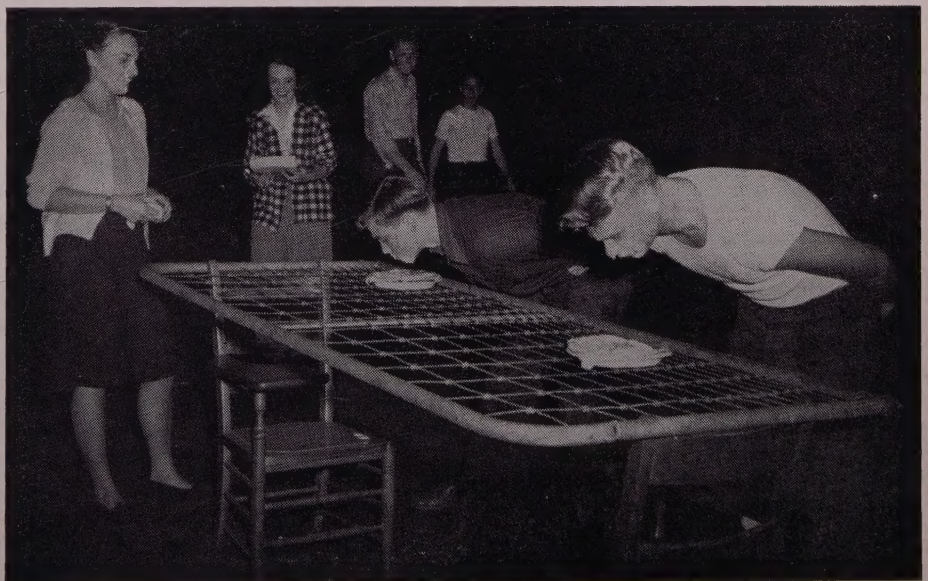
maid contest. Helen Garbbart was barely able to save her milk pail when her bossy suddenly decided to rebel. Ruby Olson milked like a veteran, even though she did miss the bucket occasionally. Little Mary Alice Royer was almost dwarfed by the size of her huge cow, Flossie. At the end of four minutes, judges decided that Iris Dahlstrom's seven quarts of milk exceeded the amount milked by the others. The title of milkmaid queen was bestowed upon her. Ten minutes later eight battered cows were trucked away to the dairy barns.

The men's chance to compete for the hand of the royal milkmaid came next. Eight men were each given a pie, to be eaten with their hands behind their backs. It is said that the pumpkin pies were delicious, especially since they were topped with thick, gooey whipped cream. They must have tasted good, for the contestants buried their faces up to the ears, only coming up for air at thirty second intervals. The sight of their smeared faces and the greed with which they dived back into the pie was reminiscent of a herd of hogs at feeding time. Clay Appenheimer, freshman, won this contest by at least five mouthfuls, and thus the right to rule by the side of Iris Dahlstrom.

Crown King and Queen

In the impressive interior of the Stock Pavilion, King Clay Appenheimer and Queen Iris Dahlstrom were crowned with a gorgeous wreath of corn husks. The whole breathtaking ceremony lasted a full two minutes. It was too bad the cows couldn't witness the crowning of their milk queen, but the unfortunate Holsteins had already left for an early morning engagement.

A vote of thanks is due the many committee members and chairmen who worked hard under the leadership of Co-chairmen Elizabeth Streid and Hubert Wetzel, presidents of the Home Ec and the Ag Club.



Candidates for King vie for title in pie eating contest

Dairy Husbandry Looks Ahead

The department of dairy husbandry completed fifty years of valuable service to Illinois dairymen in September, 1946. During that period progress has marked every step of the way. The late W. J. Fraser was responsible for the establishment of the department in 1896. During his active tenure (1893-1937) and until his death in April, 1945, Mr. Fraser worked diligently to promote dairying in the state. While too few people realize the amount of good that Mr. Fraser performed he is credited with having done more to develop dairying in Illinois to its present high standing than any other person in the state.

Illinois An Important Dairy State

Through the combined efforts of Mr. Fraser and other members of the department Illinois now surpasses Wisconsin. Wisconsin claims distinction as the leading dairy state yet Illinois has more dairymen than Wisconsin. The U.S.D.A. census for 1940 lists 167,083 dairy farms in Wisconsin while Illinois is listed as 183,069. True, Wisconsin farmers milk more cows and sell more products than Illinois dairymen but Illinois as a state has the consumers and the dairymen to justify material expansion of the industry.

Department Organization and Staff

To meet this challenge of material expansion and to insure another fifty years of progress in Illinois dairying the department has been efficiently organized and staffed. The present department of dairy husbandry consists of five divisions: bacteriology, chemistry, extension, production, and technology. Dairy production, technology, and extension divisions all directly contact either the farmer, members of industry, or both. Bacteriology and chemistry are service divisions to the dairy department and contribute about equally to the other three.

Bacteriology

The division of dairy bacteriology is organized to accomplish the following things:

1. To teach undergraduate and graduate students.
2. Do research on problems related to the production of fine quality milk.
3. Research on bacteriological problems in dairy product processing plants.

Three courses are offered to undergraduate students. These courses are designed to give the principles of bacteriology as they are related to dairy farm and dairy plant operation as well as to develop some skill on the part of the student in running the most common bacteriological tests used in dairy plants.



W. W. Yapp, professor of dairy cattle husbandry, and acting head of the dairy department.

Chemistry

The work of the chemistry division lies chiefly in the two fields, teaching and research. The teaching involves instruction in laboratory control methods useful in the dairy plant laboratory and in the chemistry and analysis of dairy products useful in food laboratories. Research, for many years, has dealt extensively with studies of chemical composition of milk. These data have been used in studies of the protein requirements for milk production and for the determination of the nutritive value of milk.

Extension

The function of the extension division is to implement the distribution of ideas and procedures developed by the research here and elsewhere. It operates entirely in the field largely through farm advisers and deals principally with groups and individuals interested in obtaining information on dairy production.

Dairy Production

The work of the dairy production division centers about three major areas, feeding, physiology of reproduction and milk production, and breeding. In addition, it operates a farm of 200 acres owned by the University on which a herd of 300 purebred animals are kept. The farm supplies the 800-1,000 tons of silage needed annually as well as experimental pastures and a portion of the pasture needed for the herd. Nearly all of the hay, grain, and bedding are purchased.

Fourteen honored cows have been

bred and raised in the herd. The most famous individual is the world's record Brown Swiss cow, "Illini Nellie," who produced 29,569 pounds of milk containing 1,200.4 pounds of butterfat. Her lifetime production amounted to 183,558 pounds of milk and 7,110 pounds of fat. The other 13 cows, all Holsteins, have been honored by the award of a certificate showing that they have produced more than 100,000 pounds of milk.

Production Research and Studies

Research work now in progress includes work in roughage production and preservation. Silage studies, with hybrid corn as well as kafir, sorghos, grass, and legume crops, are also being conducted. Pasture studies including crops, management, grazing methods, etc., all designed to extend the pasture season and increase the digestible nutrients produced per acre, are in progress. The curing of hay by forced ventilation and calf feeding are also being studied.

Technology

The division of dairy manufactures is housed in the Dairy Manufactures Building. All milk (about 3,000 pounds daily) produced by the University dairy herds is delivered to this building for use in teaching and research activities. The milk solids are utilized as much as possible for supplying dairy product needs on the campus (hospital, Union Building, Men's dormitory, home economics cafeteria). The facilities provide for the bottling of milk, cream, cultured milk and chocolate milk, and for the manufacture of butter, cheese, con-

(Continued on Page 16)

Artificial Insemination . . .

By Kent Ryan

A New Era in Dairy Cattle Breeding

One of the main projects of the extension division of the department of dairy husbandry has been the improvement of dairy cattle through breeding. The use of better sires has constantly been stressed to accomplish this goal.

Starting back in the early 20s, the pioneer work in dairy extension education was done by the use of "dairy trains" that made complete tours of the state. "The Clover Leaf" was the first such train sent out over the state carrying members of the University staff, exhibits, and dairy cattle. These excursions were carried on for several years with very definite beneficial results.

With the trains supplying the winter education program, large, extensive exhibits at the state and county fairs took up the major portion of the summer work. Members of the department worked many long and tiring days and months during these early years to lay the groundwork for the present standing of dairying in Illinois today.

Bull-Rings Organized

The first results of the trains and exhibits date back to 1926 when the first bull-ring was organized in Ford county. This association, now in its twentieth year, has done much toward the improvement of Guernsey cattle in central Illinois.

These bull-rings are usually composed of four dairymen interested in the same breed of dairy cattle. With the help of the extension service, bulls

of good ancestry for high production and good type are selected. Each of the members uses a bull for one year and then the animals are rotated to the next farm. All of the members of an association share equally in the expense and abide by the rules which encourage disease control and production testing. These organizations have the advantage of being able to purchase better bulls through this cooperative effort and also have the opportunity of using a greater number of sires than they could afford to own individually.

While the number of rings did grow to a peak of 55, about 30 of them are still in operation, the rest of them having been absorbed by the artificial breeding program. These associations are found throughout the state with all of the dairy breeds represented.

Testing Program

The growth of the bull ring brought with it an increase, both in number and interest, of the production testing program started in 1911. Knowing that progress in increased milk production could be measured only by testing each daughter of the bulls used, over 2,000 dairymen with more than 40,000 cows were enrolled in the dairy herd improvement associations by 1942. The values of the bulls are obtained by the production of their daughters compared to that of their dams. A highly valued sire is one who maintains or increases a high level of production.

Artificial Insemination Started

Since there is always a very limited number of high producing sires available in the state at any one time, an artificial breeding program was started in 1940. By the use of this service more dairymen can have their cows bred to outstanding bulls. At the present time there are three associations cooperating with the extension service in carrying out their programs.

Organization

These associations are the result of a desire of many breeders and dairymen for a breeding program that would make possible sustained improvement in production, type, and test, and eliminate much of the chance of having a poor sire lower production and bring other undesirable inheritance into their herds. They realized that it is almost impossible for the individual breeder and dairyman to follow such a program. Their plan was to cooperate with others and set up an organization that would own a number of carefully selected sires and through artificial breeding, make them available to a large number of dairymen. Their plan calls for the use of both proven sires and well-bred young bulls.

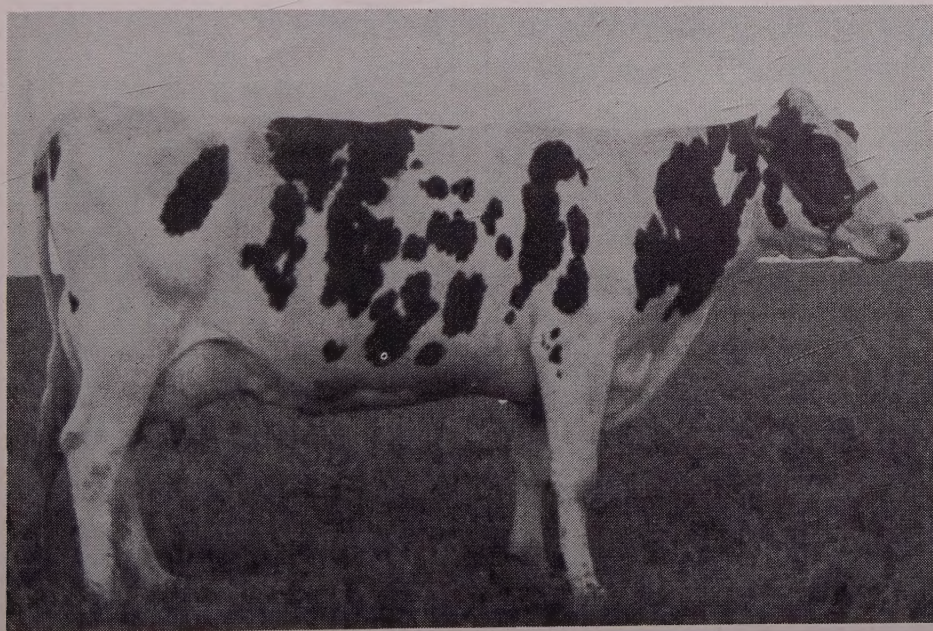
The associations are non-profit organizations owned and operated by the farmers. They are managed by a board of directors selected by the membership at the annual meetings. The associations were established on a high level so that both the breeders of purebred herds and dairymen with grade cattle could use the service.

Northern Illinois First

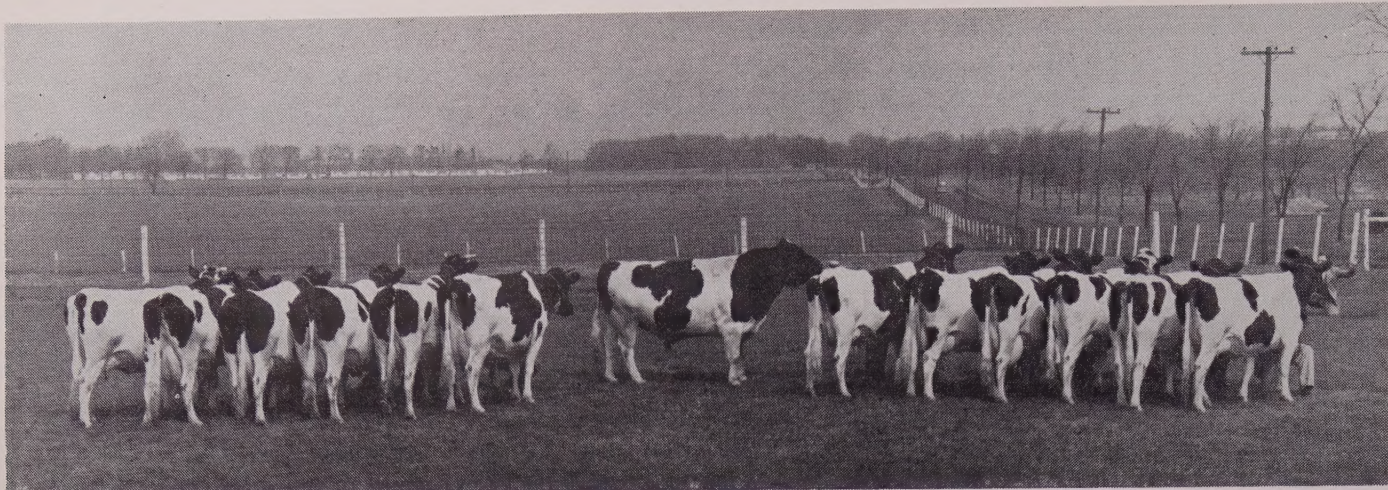
The first association to be organized was the Northern Illinois Holstein Breeding Association with headquarters at Dundee. W. D. Goeke '35 was selected as secretary and general manager in charge of operations covering parts of the surrounding six counties. The first year, 1940, 2,000 cows were bred to five bulls by Mr. Goeke and one assistant. This year the association expects to breed over 30,000 cows in 17 counties to the 10 bulls located at Dundee.

With the expansion of service to more counties, Mr. J. H. Brock, class of '25 and former farm adviser in Bond, McHenry, and Will counties, was hired as business manager. Technicians are located in nearly all of the two top tiers of counties in northern Illinois as well as all of the counties in the Chicago milk shed. Semen collections are

(Continued on Page 16)



Bewelco Montvic Chieftain Ormsby (Excellent), owned by Clanyard Farm at Huntley, Illinois, is the second "excellent" daughter of Oak Bend "King" Bess Perfection, outstanding sire owned by the Northern Illinois Dairy Cattle Breeding Association.



COLONY FLOOD PERFECTION

Colony Flood Perfection VIII No. 765378, head sire of the University of Illinois Holstein herd, was purchased from Colony Farms at Essondale, British Columbia, as a yearling in 1938. Prior to becoming a part of the University herd, he was Reserve Junior Champion at Vancouver and Victoria, Canada. His sire was twice All-American, and his dam was an outstanding brood cow with three records which averaged 842 lbs. of butterfat. His full sister made a record of 21,220 lbs. of milk and 702 lbs. of butterfat as a two-year old.

Flood was purchased by the University for the sole purpose of improving herd-type and production. At the present he has 26 daughters in milk and several heifers in the University herd, all of which prove him as being a successful bull in the University's breeding program.

His first 21 daughters, when records were corrected for age, averaged 617 lbs. of butterfat and 18,055 lbs. of milk. These cows are more than satisfactory in type and with records quoted above, they certainly cannot be criticized because of production.

A number of his progeny have been offered for sale at the annual state Holstein sales—each time topping the sale. Many of his sons have gained recognition in herds throughout the state, and one son is now in service at Purdue University.

The dairy department at the University of Illinois now faces a major problem. This problem is to find a sire which will maintain or possibly improve the high production records set by the progeny of "Flood."

★ BUY VICTORY BONDS ★

Cooperative Projects Planned

Miss Lita Bane, head of the home economics department of the University of Illinois, was in Washington in October serving as a committee member on the experiment station organization and policy committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges.

At this committee meeting it was decided to recommend to the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges that there be a cooperative project among the various states with particular emphasis on such projects as would come under the headings of: food and nutrition, housing and farm structures, and marketing of agricultural products and cotton. Several other projects were suggested also, but the projects in the above fields will be the center of concentration at the present time.

These projects come under the jurisdiction and outgrowth of the Flanagan Hope Research Act recently passed by Congress.

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Impressions of Scandinavia

By Mary Argenbright

"The countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were extremely picturesque," said Miss Helen Zwolanek, instructor in home economics. "All were interesting for different things."

Miss Zwolanek, who has been a member of the University faculty for five years, just recently returned from a summer tour in the Scandinavian countries. She traveled with her sister Betty who has a position with the State Department in the American Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Sails on Gripsholm

Miss Zwolanek sailed from New York harbor July 6 on the Gripsholm. This famous Swedish ship distinguished itself throughout the war by transporting refugees and members of the diplomatic corp from the war areas of the Pacific. Evidences of the Swedish flag could still be seen painted on the decks of the ship at the time of this peacetime sailing.

When questioned about the food and other rationing, Miss Zwolanek explained, "Although the three European countries which I visited had rationing of numerous items, the systems for distribution varied in the different coun-



MISS HELEN ZWOLANEK

tries and from rationing as we have it in the United States. Denmark had butter rationed for visitors, while in Sweden bread and meat were also rationed. In Norway we found the greatest scarcities of all, and because of

this there was considerably more rationing of food and all articles including clothing. In this country all of the meat was ground together and it was impossible to get any particular cut, i.e., a roast.

Receive Ration Stamps

"In Norway all visitors were given ration stamps upon arrival. However, my sister and I ate in restaurants and so we did not have to use any of the stamps which we had issued to us, because unlike the other two countries, restaurants did not require the customers to turn in ration stamps."

Since Miss Zwolanek is a clothing specialist, she spoke particularly of the clothing situations in the countries which she visited. "Clothing in all of the countries is quite scarce and often what we saw was of poor quality. A great deal of wood pulp is included in the materials, giving them a rough textured appearance and feel, and causing them to wrinkle badly.

Clothing in Denmark

"It was interesting to me to note that in Denmark the people in the lower income groups could get more rationed clothing than those of higher incomes. The explanation of this was

(Continued on Page 17)

Clifford Hawkins

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Highlights from Home Economics

The experimental work, discoveries, vocational opportunities, and other interesting factors concerning the various departments of the Home Economics department here at the University of Illinois will be discussed in a series of articles beginning with this issue. This month the vocational home economics teachers training program is given the spotlight. The following article is based on an interview with Miss Anna Belle Robinson, associate in home economics education. Following this article are letters from various beginning home economics teachers in Illinois, who did their practice teaching under the auspices of the Home Economics department here.

SHALL I TEACH HOME ECONOMICS?

You, home economics student, can look at those thoughts and think, "That sounds fine and noble; if someone else wants to teach let them, but it's not for me." But think again, and while you're thinking consider these points brought out by Miss Anna Belle Robinson, associate in home economics education, University of Illinois.

The Salaries Are Excellent

Last year University of Illinois graduates in vocational home economics received salaries ranging from \$2,000-\$2,400. Remember, they were beginning teachers, and this salary was paid for ten months work.

The extra month is for supervising home projects, and is divided into two parts. The instructor comes two weeks early in the fall and stays two weeks later in the spring.

Future Security Is Promised

Future security is an important factor to consider. When jobs are plentiful and money comes easily perhaps it seems as though the teacher's salary is low, but when depression comes it seems as though her salary is high. Furthermore the teacher is protected by certain laws in Illinois; after two years she cannot be dismissed without good and sufficient reason. A teacher's pension guards her against the day when she may need to retire. In these days when we are looking more to a time of depression than prosperity it is good to be prepared for a job of assured wage and for which there is a demand.

Social Position Is Up to Teacher

The social position of the home economics instructor depends to great extent on the town. Many of you will know from your own home town that some instructors are welcomed by being asked to join local organizations and again some receive personal invitations into the homes of the townspeople. On the other hand, a teacher may be left entirely to herself. One reason for the latter might be that the turnover of instructors is so rapid that it is difficult for the townspeople to ac-

cept so many new people. If the young instructor will try to stay in town on some week-ends and enter into the spirit of the local activities, it should not be long until she feels as though she belonged. However, one thing she must guard against is making friends too quickly with the wrong persons.

As far as the idea that a teacher is isolated in a small town is concerned, this is certainly not as true as it was during gas rationing. Local residents are more willing and able to offer services of cars, and now on the salaries even beginning instructors are getting they can afford in many cases to buy cars of their own.

Need for Home Ec Instructors Great

A very great need for home economics instructors exists. A number of schools have not been able to fill these positions and many home economic departments have been closed for this year. Emergency certificates have been issued to married women, who are filling out time until someone else can be found, according to Miss Robinson.

Miss Robinson told of one young married woman who came into her office. This girl had taken a home economics teaching position for two months or until another instructor could be found. Her husband is a recently returned veteran, and there was no way of commuting to their home on week-ends. She liked teaching very much, she didn't want to leave the girls in the school with a loss of credits in the offing, and yet she had only taken the position with the understanding that she would be there only two months. She desperately wanted someone to take her place, but there was no one available.

Teaching Offers Satisfaction

If you like to work with people, teaching offers one of the best opportunities in the world. Look back on your own life and see how much you have been influenced by your instructors and you will realize the influence a teacher can exert. Home economics instructors are encouraged to teach adult evening classes and therefore the sphere of their

influence and contacts enlarges beyond that of young people.

The vacations are something else to consider. Some of them can be used for summer school, but travel and other broadening experiences can be enjoyed with a freedom of time seldom found in other professions.

The curriculum for teaching offers very little chance for electives it is true, but the variety of courses is not only an ideal preparation of teaching it is also an ideal preparation for marriage. Meal planning, child psychology, home management, and clothing construction are all most helpful along this line.

One college student after considering the relative disadvantages and merits of teaching expresses her decision this way:

"Should I go into education? Yes. After analyzing the qualifications of the teacher and the teaching profession, I am more determined than ever to become a home economic teacher. There is a great amount of personal satisfaction derived from having been a successful and respected teacher. More important to me than anything else is the chance to live a life of useful service. This opportunity to help others more than compensates for any undesirable qualities of the profession. My school life has been very happy, and I want nothing more than to try to make others happy by being a pleasant, yet strict teacher. During the semester I have learned of the restriction placed upon teachers. These are not entirely desirable, yet I am willing to devote my life to the teaching profession so that the standards for all teachers may be raised to the highest level. I am willing to work for a low salary, enjoy the security offered me, and advance as my merits are recognized. I can think of no greater reward in life than having helped others to become better people. My way of doing this would be through teaching home economics. In conclusion, I repeat that I feel I should go into education; for only here will I be happiest."

In 1890 Doctors Mann and Farrington at the University of Illinois released the acidity test for milk. This method is used today in its original form.

HOME ECONOMICS INSTRUCTORS WRITE US

Dear Home Ec Girls:

When I received your letter asking for a description of the most interesting experience during student teaching, I found it quite difficult to choose. So many interesting things happened during that time.

One incident which is most outstanding in my memory was the carrying out of a community project with the F.H.A. girls (Future Homemakers of America). The girls decided to make stocking dolls and give them as Christmas gifts to small children in the community.

A group of the girls, Miss Ford, and I met at the school one evening after dinner and started creating dolls in mass production. With a regular assembly line set-up, it was amazing to see how rapidly the dolls took form. Some girls would wind yarn, others would stuff the stockings, while still others sewed on the arms and embroidered faces. Before the evening was hardly on its way the girls were laughing over "the expression on this poor dolly's face" or claiming that "overgrown sock" as their own.

As the clock pointed to 10 p. m. and the girls put away their work, they lined up twelve completed dolls to await their turn in some little girls' Christmas stockings. The F.H.A. members were tired but happy and it was with a feeling of pride that they left for home.

Sincerely yours,
Betsy Kindred '46

Dear Home Ec Girls:

When I was student teaching, I had a lively boys' home economics class.

There was one boy that delighted in causing major disturbances. He had rather a dislike for school and his report card confirmed his attitude. When we started baking angel food cakes, I thought I could picture his finished product. He would hold the beater in mid-air at intervals while he had a talk with one of his friends. In other words, he didn't seem to be particular during the mixing of the cake. However, when cakes were removed from the oven and tasted, the story was quite different. Later on we called on him several times to bake his prize for various occasions. Naturally, he was quite thrilled, especially when we had requests for the sale of a few cakes. When he found that he actually could do something well, his attitude in class changed entirely. It certainly was interesting and encouraging to see such a change in a period of a few weeks. It was really interesting to see his face when he found that he could make higher grades following his new type of behavior.

Sincerely,
Eleanor McCabe '46

Dear Home Ec Girls:

I am glad to have this opportunity to tell of my practice teaching experience, and I would like to add something about the teaching profession. I hope that what I write will help some girl see her way clear to get a degree in home economics education, and go on into teaching, for I am enthusiastic over my new profession.

Practice teaching is different from regular teaching but that experience has been a wonderful help to me, and

without it I would be at an absolute loss. The most interesting experience I had at Tolono while practice teaching was visiting the girls in their homes. I had never realized that the home was so closely related to the school. In the classroom I knew the girls as students, but in the home I became acquainted with them as individuals.

This helped me in planning my individual lessons, and in seeing some of my accomplishments as a practice teacher. I enjoyed practice teaching very much, but there is no comparison of the enjoyment I have received since being out in the field of teaching. I would advise any girl who is interested in young people and in home economics to get a degree in home economics education.

Thank you for including me in this group.

Sincerely yours,
Marian Hinton '46

Dear Home Ec Girls:

Happy days are here for those of you who are going out to do student teaching this year. Everyday will be packed full of new experiences.

I'll never forget the thrill of seeing about fifty students enjoying a hot noon lunch that I had planned and helped prepare or the fun we had at an F.H.A. meeting pulling taffy and going home sweet but sticky. The deepest feeling of satisfaction came when my sophomore girls made Christmas wreaths and hung them on the church doors for the holidays.

Best of luck to you all.

A home ec teacher,
Dorothy Brunskill '46

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Top left: Main entrance to the Robert Allerton estate, near Monticello in Piatt county. Norway spruce line the approach to the grounds. Top right: Down the lane between neatly trimmed Siberian arbor vitae to the Allerton home or Main house. Center left: Entrance to brick vegetable garden with fruit trees (dwarf) growing on the walls and right, entrance from vege-

table garden to the greenhouses. Bottom left: Entrance from greenhouse section to formal gardens. Rodin's statue of Adam stands at the end of the avenue of trees. Right: The sunken garden is several hundred feet long and exhibits a Balinese influence.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

densed milk, milk powder, and ice cream.

In addition to the teaching and research activities of this division, much of the time of the senior staff members is spent in industrial contacts (short courses, trade association activities, private consultations, and correspondence, and training by means of extension courses). These contacts with industry are helpful in the placement of students and often lead to the establishment of research grants and scholarships to the University.

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On the Campus

The division of dairy manufactures is unique in that two of its members, Professor S. J. Tuckey and Professor P. H. Tracy, each have been granted the annual award of the Borden company, given by the American Dairy Science association for outstanding research.

Undergraduate students majoring in this field are granted a degree in dairy technology. Graduate students may receive a master of science and a doctor of philosophy degree in dairy husbandry. Graduate students usually minor in chemistry, bacteriology, or economics.

Good Future in Prospect

This completes the list of personnel who are in charge of the research and teaching of the University of Illinois, department of dairy husbandry. With plans made by these capable men, the department looks forward to performing another fifty years of efficient, helpful service to Illinois dairymen.

ARTIFICIAL . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

made every other day and shipments by mail reach the technicians in about 12 hours.

Guernsey bulls have been added to provide service for that breed in northern Illinois.

First Proof in 1946

Excellent results were obtained earlier this year when the first comparison was made on dam and daughter production records. The first 134 daughters averaged 457 pounds of fat as compared to 424 pounds for their dams. One of the bulls, "King," showed exceptional transmitting ability when his first 22 daughters averaged 520 pounds of fat against 450 for the dams. "King" not only increased production by 115 pounds but shows good type in his offspring as

evidenced by having two "excellent" daughters (this is the highest possible type rating).

Central Illinois in 1942

Dairymen in Champaign, Douglas, and Piatt counties realized the need for artificial breeding in 1942 and gathered together to organize the Tri-County Breeding Association. Despite the sparse dairy population in this area, 2,000 Guernsey, Holstein and Milking Short-horn cows are being serviced annually.

Operation of the Southern Illinois Holstein Breeding Association started on September 20, 1945, with Mr. Fren-ton G. Stevenson, class of '42, as manager. With headquarters at Breese, Clinton county, dairymen in Madison, Clinton, Washington, and St. Clair counties enrolled 2,000 cows. This method of breeding has been so popular that nearly 6,000 cows were bred in the first nine months of operation. Ten technicians are now located throughout the St. Louis milkshed to furnish service to the dairymen.

The demand for Jersey and Guernsey semen became great enough this spring to cause consolidation of the Shelbyville unit with what is now the Southern Illinois Breeding Association. A new barn was recently completed near the old site at Breese to take care of the present battery of 10 bulls. It is expected that this association will service about 20,000 cows during the coming year.

Dairymen Appreciate Help

With a total of about 50,000 cows to be bred artificially during the next year, the members of the extension division have been rewarded for many years of intensive effort the extension division has rendered.

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IMPRESSIONS . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

that the people in the lower income levels were less well supplied with all rationed articles than were those in the higher income brackets. In Norway the rationing of articles was equal for all.

"My impression of all of the scarcities is quite different than it was before I observed the great lack of clothing and food in these countries. The people in Norway have been particularly happy to get any kind of clothing even though it has been worn. Although we have scarcities in this country they cannot begin to compare with conditions as they exist there.

"One of the greatest difficulties in care of the clothing in Denmark was caused by the fact that it was very hard to heat water because of the rationing of cooking gas. This does not present such a problem in Norway and Sweden because of the use of electricity and wood for water heating. The climate in Denmark also adds additional hardships in clothing care; since it is very damp and moist, it usually takes three days for garments to dry.

Swedish Clothing

"Women's clothing in Sweden was more similar to what we are accustomed to seeing in the United States. However, in the other countries clothing continues to be scarce and it is rationed.

"One of the notable scarce garments was the wedding dress. In Norway it was very common to notice an advertisement in a local paper of a wedding dress to rent. My friends told me that this was a much used practice and that many of the wedding gowns were quite worn."

"The use of bicycles for transportation, particularly in Denmark, has introduced a fashion of short, billowy skirts which allowed the Danish women to let their skirts billow out in back of the bicycle seats.

Bath Houses

"A condition which caused considerable disturbance and inconvenience to the travelers was the lack of warm

water and bathing facilities in all countries. The only facilities for bathing were large public bath houses which were centrally located in the cities. It was a lesson in anatomy every time we took a bath," Miss Zwolanek laughingly explained.

"There would be separate floors for men and women. Since soap was scarce, bathers were usually given pieces of seaweed to use for sponging themselves off.

"In Norway we noticed that in the cities where bombing had occurred practically all of the glass windows in the stores had been shattered. Because glass is so scarce these windows had been boarded up, leaving only a small hole in the center through which passersby might peep at the merchandise.

Agricultural Conditions

"Signs of the war could also be noted in the agricultural areas of the countries. Throughout all Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, we saw few farm animals because many had been killed for food.

"In Norway tiny farms hung off the sides of cliffs, and we often wondered how the country folk could produce enough to exist.

"Everywhere we found crowded conditions on the trains because the summer months are the times when most of the people take a 'holiday.' These so-called 'holidays' were of necessity started during the war because of the scarcity of merchandise.

"The 'holidays' may last for several weeks or a month depending on the individual, and when I first arrived many of the stores were closed because the proprietors were on 'holiday'!

Historic Scenery

"The historic old castles, beautiful gardens, and countries rich in tradition made our summer tour of Scandinavia picturesque and interesting.

"Even my trip home on the Drottingholm was not without excitement, because we got caught in a hurricane and experienced rough weather during most of the entire passage back."

Miss Zwolanek is teaching on the faculty again this year and in her classes

relates many anecdotes of her experiences in the countries which struggled throughout the war under the domination of another power but which now are realizing their own independence once again.

Rural Youth Conference

The National Conference of Rural Youth of the United States of America was held at the State 4-H Camp, Weston, West Virginia, October 3-6. Taking an active part in the conference were the following University of Illinois delegates: Doris Baity, Flora; Metta Marie Keller, Streator; Frank Mealiff, Mendon; and Edward Laechelt, Moline. Miss Baity and Miss Keller are sophomores in home economics. Mealiff is a senior and Laechelt is a freshman in the college of Agriculture.

Interesting and helpful discussions were held on "Farming—Getting a Start and Making It Pay," "Group Singing," "Parliamentary Procedure," "Party Planning," "Radio Broadcasting and News Writing," and "School-Community Programs."

There were 298 delegates from twenty states and Washington, D. C., at the Conference. These delegates came from New York to Georgia and as far west as Nebraska. Illinois was one of the leading states with its delegation of 17 college students.

While attending the National Conference one of the University of Illinois boys, Edward Laechelt, was elected the National Editor of the Rural Youth Publication. Ed was also chosen Vice President of the Illinois Rural Youth.

Upon talking to the Illinois delegates they all agreed it was a wonderful opportunity to attend this National Conference, and wished everyone could share their experiences. The Conference was very worthwhile and it is hoped that in the future more young people from rural communities may attend them.

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GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

By BETTY M. JOHNSON '49

'40

Mary Beatrice Barnhard of Philo, Illinois, is employed as a chemist at the Corn Products Refining Company at Argo, Illinois.

Betty Jean Cremeans, Springfield, Illinois, is a home-maker at Macomb, Illinois.

Ruth E. Hutchinson, East St. Louis, Illinois, has become Mrs. Charles H. McCorn. Her husband is a lieutenant in the army.

Martha Lee Johnson, Ridge Farm, Illinois, is teaching home economics at Galatin High School.

'41

Elsie May Buchanan, Sumner, Illinois, is clothing instructor at Lawrenceville, Illinois.

Janet Lucille Retzer, Pearl, Illinois, has changed her name to Mrs. R. R. Fanska. They may be found at Apartment 26, 111 East 11th street, Kansas City, Missouri.

'42

Harriet Marie Larry, Farmer City, Illinois, is teaching at Selby, Illinois.

Bob Urish is teaching vocational agriculture for the second year at Mt. Morris, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Sommer, Pekin, Illinois, are the proud parents of a son.

Wilber Stevenson is now assistant to

the farm manager of the University farms.

'43

Loren Beal has a position with the McLaughlin Farm Management Service in Decatur, Illinois.

Mrs. Edward John Hannadel, the former Rita Ann Curtin of Pleasant Plains, Illinois, is living at 505 Henry street, Alton, Illinois.

Barbara Virginia Kronig, Jerseyville, Illinois, is back on the campus with us. She is clerk of the University of Illinois Alumni Association, 277 Union Building, Urbana, Illinois.

'45

Shirley Randell of Mahomet, Illinois, is now living in Rochester, New York. She has a position with Dr. E. B. Mahoney, Assistant Professor of Surgery, University of Rochester Medical School.

Catherine Sullivan, former resident of Galesburg, Illinois, is now Home Adviser of Richland county.

'46

News has reached us that Dolores Leppla, 2120 Richmond, Chicago, Illinois, plans to be married soon.

Paul E. Pittman is County Youth Assistant in Coles county, Charleston, Illinois.

Janie Bartel is now Home Bureau Youth Assistant in DeKalb county.

Among '46 graduates who have ac-

cepted positions outside the state is Ralph O. Howard. Ralph is presently employed as fieldman for the E. L. Widemire Dairy Company, Sylacauga, Alabama, deep in the heart of Dixie.

Ruth Lyon is now in Peoria, Illinois, employed as a receptionist in the Home Planning Center of Block and Kuhl Company.

According to a recent report, Norman McCoy is working with the Christian County Farm Bureau.

Doris Mollet has a position as home adviser in Edwards county with headquarters at Albion, Illinois.

Another '46 graduate now employed as a Rural Youth Assistant is Glen I. Coffey who is currently employed in that position in Effingham and Fayette counties.

Georgia Reeder, formerly of Arthur, Illinois, is in internship at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

Bernice Martin is teaching at Grant Park, Illinois, High School.

Glenn W. Buzzard is working with Soil Survey, Agronomy Department.

Thelma Bury is also back on the campus this fall. She holds the position of Librarian, at the University of Illinois Library.

Wilma Landis has a position as an assistant in the State Water Survey here at the University.

Eleanor Hallowell is now serving an internship at the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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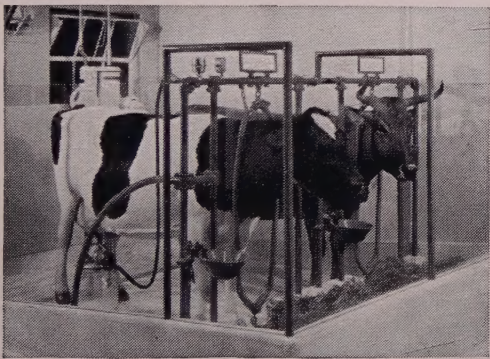
SEE "Harvester Farm"



Contour plowing for better land use is included among the many approved farm practices portrayed at "Harvester Farm." Remember, your land is your security...keep that precious layer of topsoil.

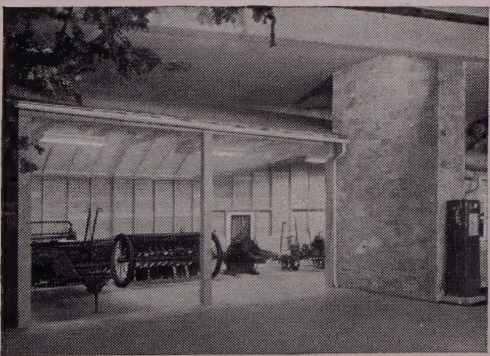


THE NEXT TIME YOU'RE
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OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
IN JACKSON PARK



The champion Holstein, fully animated, breathes, and is milked by an International Harvester milker. Construction of the five cows required the skillful craftsmanship of a master taxidermist.

Good farmers everywhere take pride in caring for their equipment... Here, the machine shed protects such IH products as the grain drill, hammer mill and spreader. In the fields are a Farmall tractor, plow, self-propelled combine, and pick-up baler.



Write Museum of
Science and Industry,
Chicago 37, Ill.,
for illustrated
booklet describing
"Harvester Farm"

THAT COMPLETELY MODERN, mechanized farm you've always wanted to inspect at close range is now on year-round view in Chicago...indoors, where the summer sun shines every day! It's "Harvester Farm," constructed by International Harvester as a permanent exhibit of the Museum of Science and Industry.

There's inspiration for farm wives inside the charming Colonial farmhouse. Designed from the expressed preferences of farm families throughout the country, this house has a neat, efficient kitchen with every modern convenience, including the latest type of home refrigeration.

At the end of the walk is the big white barn that houses the five most productive breeds of dairy cattle. In the spic-and-span milk house every milk-handling operation is done with sanitary, labor-saving equipment. Other farm buildings—workshop, brooder house, forge, etc.—are found on "Harvester Farm" just the way you'd like them on your place.

These are only the high points of this exhibit, in which the farm fields seem to stretch to the far horizon. Plan to see it—57th Street, Jackson Park—when visiting Chicago.

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